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| ARGENTINA CHAPTER | | |
| Chapter president | To be elected during 2015. Country Representatives: Maela Viirsoo, Julieta Sayán and Juana Gervasoni | |
| Chapter board members | [If it is applicable, what organisations do members of your WiN chapter work for? Examples are the regulatory authority, NPP]  National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA)  National Council of Scientific and Technological Research (CONICET)  INVAP S.E. (Argentine state-owned applied research company)  Nuclear Regulatory Authority | |
| Number of members | 50 | |
| Chapter accepted by WiN Global | 2015 | |
| Nuclear power infrastructure | * 3 Nuclear Power Plants * **ATUCHA I (PHWR**) 350 Mwe Operating since 1974 * **ATUCHA II (PHWR)** 745 MWe Operating since 2014 * **EMBALSE (CANDU type)** 650 MWe Operating since 1984. Life extension work in progress * 5 Research Reactors:   + RA-0 (critical facility)   + RA-1 (100 kW)   + RA-3(5 MW) (radio isotopes production)   + RA-6 (3MW)   + RA-4 (critical facility) * Nuclear Fuel Production Plant (CONUAR) * UO2 Powder Plant (DIOXITEK) * Heavy Water Production Plant (ENSI) * INVAP SE : Comercial branch of CNEA (Nuclear and Satellite Technology) | |
| Nuclear medical applications | 67 Cobalt Therapy Medical centers.  71 Brachytherapy Medical Centers  284 Nuclear Medicine Centres  48 Linear accelerator for medical applications.  338 Radioimmunoassay laboratories  Nuclear Medicine National Plan : construction of 8 new Nuclear Medicine Centers in public hospitals, including Proton Therapy Center (the first in Latin America and the second in the Southern Hemisphere); remodeling and acquisition of new technology in 5 existing Centers and acquisition of new PET/CT and SPECT technology and creation of new radiopharmacy laboratories. | |
| Waste management philosophy | In Argentina the following criteria are applied to Radioactive Waste Management:  Allow for the withdrawal of radioactive material from regulatory control when on account of its activity concentration and/or total activity it may be released from regulatory control  Authorize the planned and controlled discharge of liquid and gaseous radioactive materials that originate from the normal operation of a nuclear facility and which on account of their total radioactivity may be released into the environment.  Treatment, conditioning and final disposal of radioactive waste, understanding that radioactive waste means materials that on account of their concentration of radioactivity and/or total radioactivity cannot be released into the environment. | |
| Research | * 3 Atomic Centers   + Centro Atómico Bariloche, located in San Carlos de Bariloche, houses training facilities for scientific research and technological development.   + Centro Atómico Constituyentes, located in the district of San Martín, Buenos Aires, carries out a wide range of research activities and houses experimental labs and pilot plants for fabrication of nuclear fuel and research reactors.   + Centro Atómico Ezeiza, located in the district of Ezeiza, Buenos Aires, houses laboratories for production of medical isotopes and the publicly held company (CNEA has 33.3% participation) Combustibles Nucleares Argentinos S.A. (CONUAR S.A.), which supplies fuel elements to Atucha I and Embalse and will be the main supplier to future nuclear plants and research reactors. * 5 Research Reactors:   + RA-0 (critical facility)   + RA-1 (100 kW)   + RA-3(5 MW) (radio isotopes production)   + RA-6 (3MW)   + RA-4 (critical facility)   RA-3 produces isotopes which are used for nuclear medicine, farmland and industry.  The Argentine Atomic Energy commission is working on diverse developments: research for medicine, agriculture, industry and art. | |
| Post-Fukushima | Argentina National Regulator (Autoridad Regulatoria Nacional: ARN)   * Requested to all relevant nuclear installations: “Comprehensive risk and safety assessments (the so called: Stress Tests)”. * Stress Tests evaluates how the nuclear facility would cope during: earthquakes and other natural disasters.   After Fukushima Accident, independent evaluations were done by:   * Operator (NA S.A.) * Regulator (ARN)   After that, several meetings were held between Regulator and Operator, to clarify the scope of the evaluations required by the Regulator.  Also ARN requested NA S.A. to perform the “stress-test” on its Three Nuclear Power.  A similar request was made to the Argentine Atomic Energy Commission for the CAREM NPP.  No power plant were shutdown after Fukushima Accident.  Over the next few years, at Argentina's Atucha I and II and Embalse, utility Nucleoeléctrica Argentina plans to install passive auto-catalytic recombiners and mobile diesel generators. At Embalse it will install new cooling water lines to reactors and spent fuel pools pumpable via a fire truck engine, and add filtered containment venting. A new emergency control centre will be built for the Atucha site by 2015; Embalse's existing emergency internal control centre will be modified to improve seismic resistance and improve air filtration capacity. | |
| Human Resources | All of the new projects, starting with the re launching of the Argentinian Nuclear Plan in 2006 and Nuclear Medicine National Plan have generated genuine labor source for hundreds of professionals: doctors , nuclear medicine , physical , medical physicists , engineers, nuclear engineers , bioengineers , chemists, chemical radio, pharmacists, pharmacists radio, biochemists, biologists , molecular biologists, computer scientists , computational biologists , etc. | |